Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A method for augmenting soft or hard tissue within a mammalian body, comprising:

(a) providing a first crosslinkable component having m nucleophilic groups, wherein $m \geq 2$;

(b) providing a second crosslinkable component having n electrophilic groups capable of reaction with the m nucleophilic groups to form covalent bonds, wherein $n \geq 2$ and $m + n \geq 5$;

(c) applying the first and second crosslinkable components to the tissue; and

(d) allowing the first and second crosslinkable components to crosslink *in situ*,

wherein the first and second crosslinkable components are biocompatible, synthetic, and nonimmunogenic.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein step (c) comprises simultaneously applying the first and second crosslinkable components to the tissue.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein prior to step (c), the first and second crosslinkable components are admixed to provide a reaction mixture and initiate crosslinking, and step (c) comprises applying the reaction mixture to the tissue.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the m nucleophilic groups in the first crosslinkable component are identical.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least two of the m nucleophilic groups in the first crosslinkable component are different.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are identical.

7. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are identical.

8. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are identical.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are different.

10. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein at least two of the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are different.

11. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein at least two of the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are different.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the m nucleophilic groups are bound to the first crosslinkable component through linking groups.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the n nucleophilic groups are bound to the second crosslinkable component through linking groups.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second crosslinkable components is comprised of a hydrophilic polymer.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first and second crosslinkable components is comprised of a hydrophobic polymer.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the m nucleophilic groups are primary amino groups.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the first crosslinkable component is C_2-C_6 hydrocarbyl substituted with amino groups.

18. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the first crosslinkable component is a secondary or tertiary amine $NR_1R_2R_3$ wherein R_1 is hydrogen or an amino-substituted lower alkyl group, and R_2 and R_3 are amino-substituted lower alkyl groups.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein the n electrophilic groups are selected from the group consisting of succinimidyl ester, succinimidyl carbonate, sulfosuccinimidyl ester, maleimido, epoxy, isocyanato, thioisocyanato, and ethenesulfonyl.

20. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 19, wherein the n electrophilic groups are selected from the group consisting of succinimidyl ester, succinimidyl carbonate and sulfosuccinimidyl ester.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the m nucleophilic groups are sulfhydryl groups.

22. (Original) The method of claim 21, wherein the n electrophilic groups are sulfhydryl-reactive groups selected so as to form a thioester, thioether, or disulfide linkage upon reaction with the sulfhydryl groups.

23. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein n=2 or 4.

24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein m=2 or 4.

25. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the crosslinking conditions comprise admixture in an aqueous medium.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components each represent about 0.5 wt.% to about 20 wt.% of the composition formed upon admixture.

27. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the crosslinking conditions further comprise admixture at a pH in the range of 7 to 8.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components are at concentrations of 20 mg/mL to 200 mg/mL of the composition formed upon admixture.

29. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the first crosslinkable component is in an aqueous solution, the second crosslinkable component is in dry, particulate form, and admixing comprises combining the second crosslinkable component with the aqueous solution of the first crosslinkable component.

30. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components each represent about 0.5 wt.% to about 20 wt.% of the composition formed upon admixture.

31. (Original) The method of claim 29, wherein the crosslinking conditions further comprise admixture at a pH in the range of 7 to 8.

32. (Original) The method of claim 31, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components are at concentrations of 20 mg/mL to 200 mg/mL of the composition formed upon admixture.

33. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the first crosslinkable component is present in a molar excess relative to the second crosslinkable component.

34. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the second crosslinkable component is present in a molar excess relative to the first crosslinkable component.

35. (Previously Presented) A method for inhibiting the formation of adhesions following surgery or injury, comprising:

(a) providing a first crosslinkable component having m nucleophilic groups, wherein $m \geq 2$;

(b) providing a second crosslinkable component having n electrophilic groups capable of reaction with the m nucleophilic groups to form covalent bonds, wherein $n \geq 2$ and $m + n \geq 5$;

(c) applying the first and second crosslinkable components to the tissues comprising, surrounding, and/or adjacent to a wound resulting from surgery or injury; and

(d) allowing the first and second crosslinkable components to crosslink *in situ*,

wherein the first and second crosslinkable components are biocompatible, synthetic, and nonimmunogenic.

36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein step (c) comprises simultaneously applying the first and second crosslinkable components to the tissues.

37. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein prior to step (c), the first and second crosslinkable components are admixed to provide a reaction mixture and initiate crosslinking, and step (c) comprises applying the reaction mixture to the tissues.

38. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the m nucleophilic groups in the first crosslinkable component are identical.

39. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein at least two of the m nucleophilic groups in the first crosslinkable component are different.

40. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are identical.

41. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are identical.

42. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are identical.

43. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are different.

44. (Original) The method of claim 36, wherein at least two of the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are different.

45. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein at least two of the n electrophilic groups in the second crosslinkable component are different.

46. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the m nucleophilic groups are bound to the first crosslinkable component through linking groups.

47. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the n nucleophilic groups are bound to the second crosslinkable component through linking groups.

48. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein at least one of the first and second crosslinkable components is comprised of a hydrophilic polymer.

49. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein at least one of the first and second crosslinkable components is comprised of a hydrophobic polymer.

50. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the m nucleophilic groups are primary amino groups.

51. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the first crosslinkable component is C_2-C_6 hydrocarbyl substituted with amino groups.

52. (Original) The method of claim 50, wherein the first crosslinkable component is a secondary or tertiary amine $NR_1R_2R_3$ wherein R_1 is hydrogen or an amino-substituted lower alkyl group, and R_2 and R_3 are amino-substituted lower alkyl groups.

53. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 50, wherein the n electrophilic groups are selected from the group consisting of succinimidyl ester, succinimidyl carbonate, sulfosuccinimidyl ester, maleimido, epoxy, isocyanato, thioisocyanato, and ethenesulfonyl.

54. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 53, wherein the n electrophilic groups are selected from the group consisting of succinimidyl ester, succinimidyl carbonate and sulfosuccinimidyl ester.

55. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the m nucleophilic groups are sulfhydryl groups.

56. (Original) The method of claim 55, wherein the n electrophilic groups are sulfhydryl-reactive groups selected so as to form a thioester, thioether, or disulfide linkage upon reaction with the sulfhydryl groups.

57. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 35, wherein n=2 or 4.

58. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 35, wherein m=2 or 4.

59. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the crosslinking conditions comprise admixture in an aqueous medium.

60. (Original) The method of claim 59, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components each represent about 0.5 wt.% to about 20 wt.% of the composition formed upon admixture.

61. (Original) The method of claim 59, wherein the crosslinking conditions further comprise admixture at a pH in the range of 7 to 8.

62. (Original) The method of claim 61, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components are at concentrations of 20 mg/mL to 200 mg/mL of the composition formed upon admixture.

63. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the first crosslinkable component is in an aqueous solution, the second crosslinkable component is in dry, particulate form, and admixing comprises combining the second crosslinkable component with the aqueous solution of the first crosslinkable component.

64. (Original) The method of claim 63, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components each represent about 0.5wt % to about 20 wt.% of the composition formed upon admixture.

65. (Original) The method of claim 63, wherein the crosslinking conditions further comprise admixture at a pH in the range of 7 to 8.

66. (Original) The method of claim 65, wherein the first and second crosslinkable components are at concentrations of 20 mg/mL to 200 mg/mL of the composition formed upon admixture.

67. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the first crosslinkable component is present in a molar excess relative to the second crosslinkable component.

68. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the second crosslinkable component is present in a molar excess relative to the first crosslinkable component.

69. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein the second crosslinkable component having n electrophilic groups is provided in a dry form.

70. (New) The method of claim 14 wherein the hydrophilic polymer is poly(ethylene glycol).

71. (New) The method of claim 35 wherein the second crosslinkable component having n electrophilic groups is provided in a dry form.

72. (New) The method of claim 48 wherein the hydrophilic polymer is poly(ethylene glycol).

73. (New) A method for augmenting soft or hard tissue within a mammalian body, comprising:

forming a crosslinked composition by combining a first crosslinkable component having m nucleophilic groups, wherein $m \geq 2$, and a second crosslinkable component having n electrophilic groups, wherein $n \geq 2$ and $m + n \geq 5$, and wherein the nucleophilic groups and the electrophilic groups form covalent bonds; and

delivering the crosslinked composition to a tissue site.

74. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the delivering comprises injecting the crosslinked composition to the tissue site.

75. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the tissue site is sphincter, scar, bone, cartilage, or an intervertebral disk.

76. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the first crosslinkable component comprises a hydrophilic polymer functionalized with four nucleophilic groups.

77. (New) The method of claim 76 wherein the hydrophilic polymer is poly(ethylene glycol).

78. (New) The method of claim 76 wherein the nucleophilic groups are the same or different and independently amino or sulfhydryl groups.

79. (New) The method of claim 73 wherein the second crosslinkable component comprises a hydrophilic polymer functionalized with four electrophilic groups.

80. (New) The method of claim 79 wherein the hydrophilic polymer is poly(ethylene glycol).

81. (New) The method of claim 79 wherein the electrophilic groups are the same or different and independently succinimidyl ester, succinimidyl carbonate, sulfosuccinimidyl ester, maleimido, epoxy, isocyanato, thioisocyanato, and ethenesulfonyl.